

MPDC  
1998 ANNUAL REPORT

INVESTING  
IN  
PUBLIC  
SAFETY  
FOR  
TODAY  
AND  
TOMORROW



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS, MAYOR



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CHARLES H. RAMSEY, CHIEF OF POLICE

# Mission Statement

To prevent crime and the fear of crime, as we work with others to build safe and healthy communities throughout the District of Columbia.

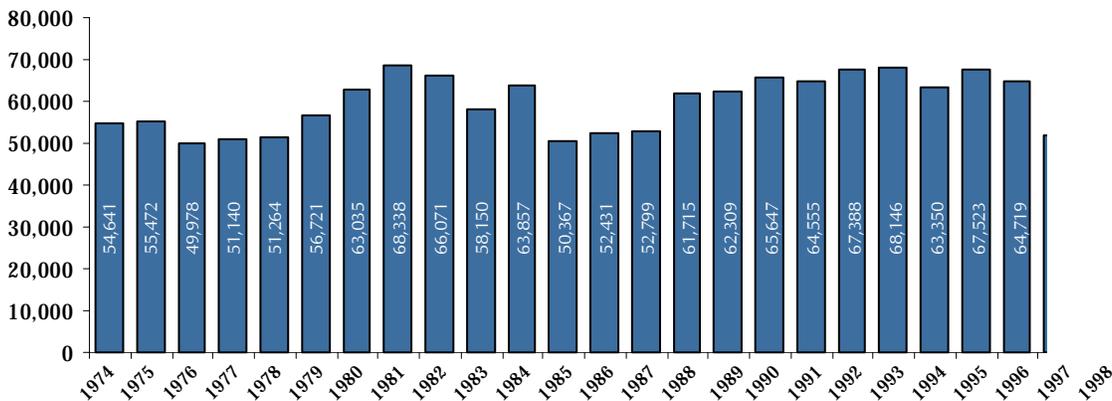
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# Performance Highlights

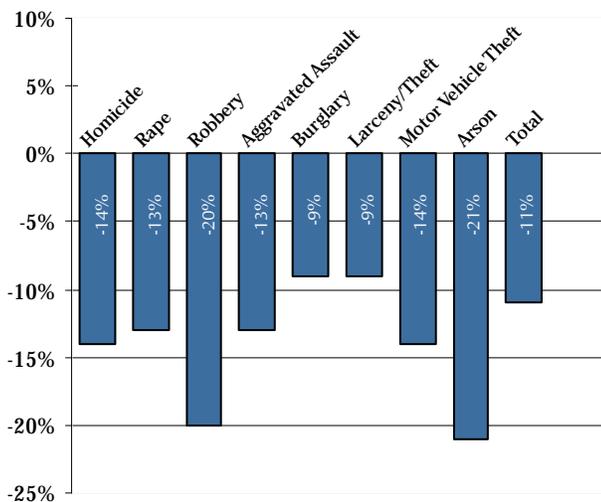
## Major Crime Trends

In 1998, serious (Index) crime reached its lowest level in more than 25 years—a decrease of 31% from just three years earlier.



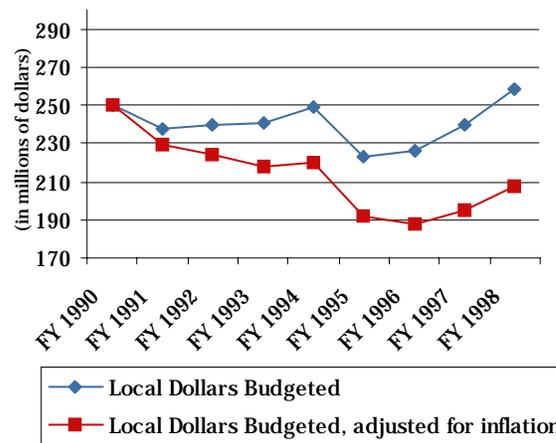
## 1997 vs. 1998 Crime Comparison

Crime decreased in all eight major crime categories.



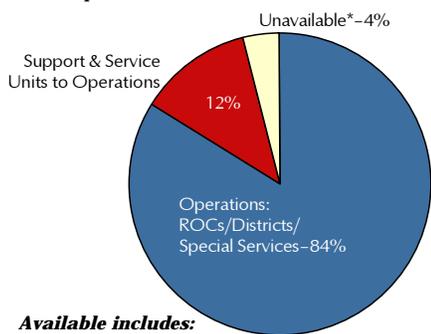
## Budget Trends: FY90 – FY98

While the Department's budget has increased in recent years, it is still below budgets of the early 1990s in inflation-adjusted dollars.



## Distribution of Sworn Personnel

Nearly 7 out of every 8 sworn officers work in field operations.



**Available includes:**  
135 limited duty status  
31 non-contact status

As of February 1999. At that time, there were 3,517 sworn police officers in the MPDC.

\* Includes administrative leave and extended medical leave.

## Calls to 9-1-1

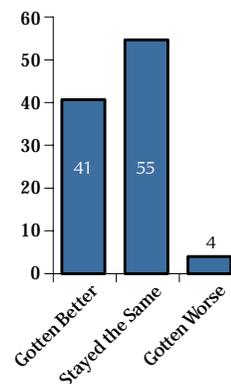
After declining in recent years, calls to 9-1-1 rose 5% in 1998.

### 9-1-1 Calls

1989	1,086,310
1990	1,011,550
1991	942,883
1992	914,125
1993	921,980
1994	935,105
1995	939,229
1996	910,274
1997	703,607
1998	740,774

## Customer Satisfaction

Four in 10 residents say police service had improved over the last year; fewer than 1 in 20 say it had gotten worse.



# From the Mayor



ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS  
MAYOR

To Our Citizens:

Public safety is a top priority of my administration. Our government, through community policing, is committed to building safe and healthy communities throughout the District of Columbia.

The Metropolitan Police Department is making important progress toward achieving that goal under the leadership of Chief Charles H. Ramsey. As this report documents, crime in our city declined to its lowest level in more than a quarter century in 1998 — and it continues to fall as we approach the new millennium.

Just as important, the MPDC is fundamentally changing the way it does business for the future. Under the philosophy of community policing, the Police Department is becoming more open and responsive to the community, more visible, more technologically sophisticated and more accountable for achieving results where they count — in our neighborhoods. These changes are all part of my vision for improving government services and investing in our neighborhoods.

I am pleased to report that Washington, D.C., is becoming a safer, more livable city. But I know that we still have a lot of work to do. In the coming year, I look forward to joining with the police, the community and other city agencies in rolling up our sleeves and getting down to the business of making our city even safer — block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood. Working together, we can improve public safety today, as we create a safer, more secure tomorrow for our children.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anthony A. Williams".

Anthony A. Williams  
Mayor

# From the Chief of Police

## To our Partners in the Community:

I am very pleased to present this report on the state of the Metropolitan Police Department—the first such annual report our Department has published in several years. In this report, you will find detailed information about crime in the District of Columbia. You will also learn how the MPDC is working to enhance public safety in our Nation's Capital—through investments in our employees, investments in our organization and investments in the communities we serve.

1998 was a year of challenge and a year of change for the Metropolitan Police Department. When I became chief on April 21, 1998, I inherited a good police department. A police department with a rich history and tradition of service. A police department with talented professionals at all levels of the organization. A police department that had begun to make important headway in reducing crime by reaching out to the community.

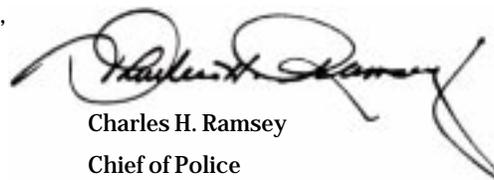
But I also inherited a police department that was sorely lacking the infrastructure, support and leadership needed to do the job—and do it effectively. A police department whose members often did without such basic necessities as scout cars and police radios that worked, toilet paper and air conditioning, computers and copier paper. A police department where accountability was not clearly affixed, and training (beyond recruit instruction) was almost non-existent. A police department internally demoralized by leadership instability and externally lacking the trust and confidence of much of the community.

My long-term goals for the Department were clear: to make the District of Columbia the safest major city in America by making the MPDC a national model of community policing. To achieve those goals, however, I quickly realized that I had to address three immediate priorities during my first year: 1) reorganize the Department to put us in a better position to fight crime, 2) shore up the Department's essential infrastructure, and 3) restore the public's confidence in the MPDC.

This report documents the progress our Department has made on all three of these priorities. Our progress is all the more significant because it came at a time when crime in our city continued to decline. In 1998, reported crime in the District of Columbia plunged to its lowest level since 1972, propelled by a 16 percent drop in violent crime last year. Crime was down in every major crime category in 1998 and in all seven police districts. The result in human terms: there were 21,000 fewer victims of serious crime last year than there were in 1995, one of the peak years for crime and violence in our city. That translates into 58 fewer crime victims each and every day of the year.

These and other accomplishments are not the result of any proclamation from Police Headquarters. They are the result of the hard work, dedication and professionalism of the members of the Metropolitan Police Department and our partners in the community. I want to thank all of you for graciously welcoming me to this city and this department, and for working so hard over the past year to make our neighborhoods safer and stronger.

As we approach a new century—indeed, a new millennium—I believe the MPDC is a department on the brink of even greater success. Our Department is better equipped, better trained and better organized than we have been in many years. We stand ready and able—with the community's help and the leadership of Mayor Anthony A. Williams—to tackle the challenges that lie ahead: to prevent crime and the fear of crime, and to help build safe and healthy neighborhoods throughout Washington, D.C.



Charles H. Ramsey  
Chief of Police

# Investing in Our Organization

To succeed at community policing, a police department today must not only be adequately staffed, equipped and trained. It must also be organized to ensure quality and accountability in the provision of police services. Such was not the case a year ago in the MPDC.

The Department's organization was traditionally structured, overly bureaucratic, and out of sync with the principles of community policing. Operations were scattered throughout four, largely autonomous bureaus—which meant that accountability for results could not be firmly affixed in any one unit or command-level official. Financial controls were weak, and

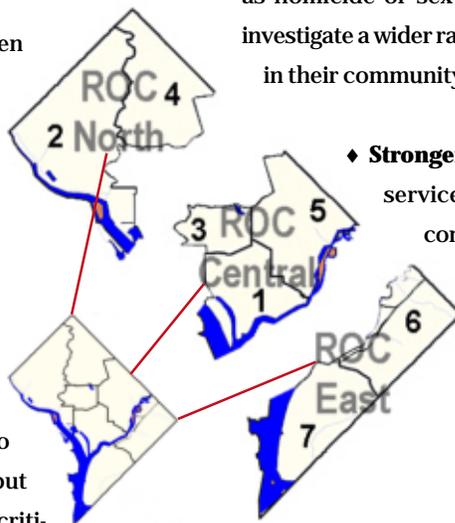
leadership at all levels was lacking—in large part because there were not enough sworn and civilian leaders in key operational and support positions.

In September 1998, Chief Ramsey announced a top-to-bottom reorganization of the Department. The new organizational model cuts bureaucracy, puts more resources in the community and creates a system of managerial accountability throughout the organization. (See page 6 for the new MPDC organizational chart.) In short, the reorganization put the MPDC in a better position to prevent crime through true community policing.

## More Resources in the Community

Under the reorganization, all police operations—patrol, investigations and specialized enforcement—are organized under a single command, headed by the Executive Assistant Chief, the number two official in the Department. In addition to ensuring greater coordination and accountability, this approach also puts more police resources directly in the community.

- ◆ **Regional Operations Commands.** The seven police districts have been organized into three Regional Operations Commands. Headquartered in the community it serves, each ROC is led by an Assistant Chief who manages the police resources in that region and is ultimately accountable for the quality of police services there.
- ◆ **Full-service police districts.** The roles of the seven police districts have been expanded to include not only uniformed patrol officers, but also detectives, focused mission teams and critical support personnel—all working with one another, and with the community, to address problems of crime and disorder. The newly created focused mission teams, for example, provide both visibility and flexibility in combating hot spots of crime and violence.



- ◆ **Community-based detectives.** As part of the full-service concept, approximately 150 detectives have been reassigned from headquarters to the seven districts, where they can be more effective in, and accountable for, solving crimes in their communities. Detectives are also being “de-specialized”: instead of focusing on only one particular crime such as homicide or sex offenses, they have been trained to investigate a wider range of either violent or property crimes in their community.
- ◆ **Stronger PSA leadership.** The city's 83 police service areas (PSAs) form the backbone of community policing. Previously, each PSA was managed by a lone sergeant. Now, a lieutenant—assisted by a *team of sergeants*—leads the PSA, providing stronger leadership and accountability for forming partnerships and solving problems with the community.
- ◆ **Operations Command.** A new Operations Command unit provides a round-the-clock command presence in the field and promotes Departmental effectiveness.

## Greater Efficiency in the Organization

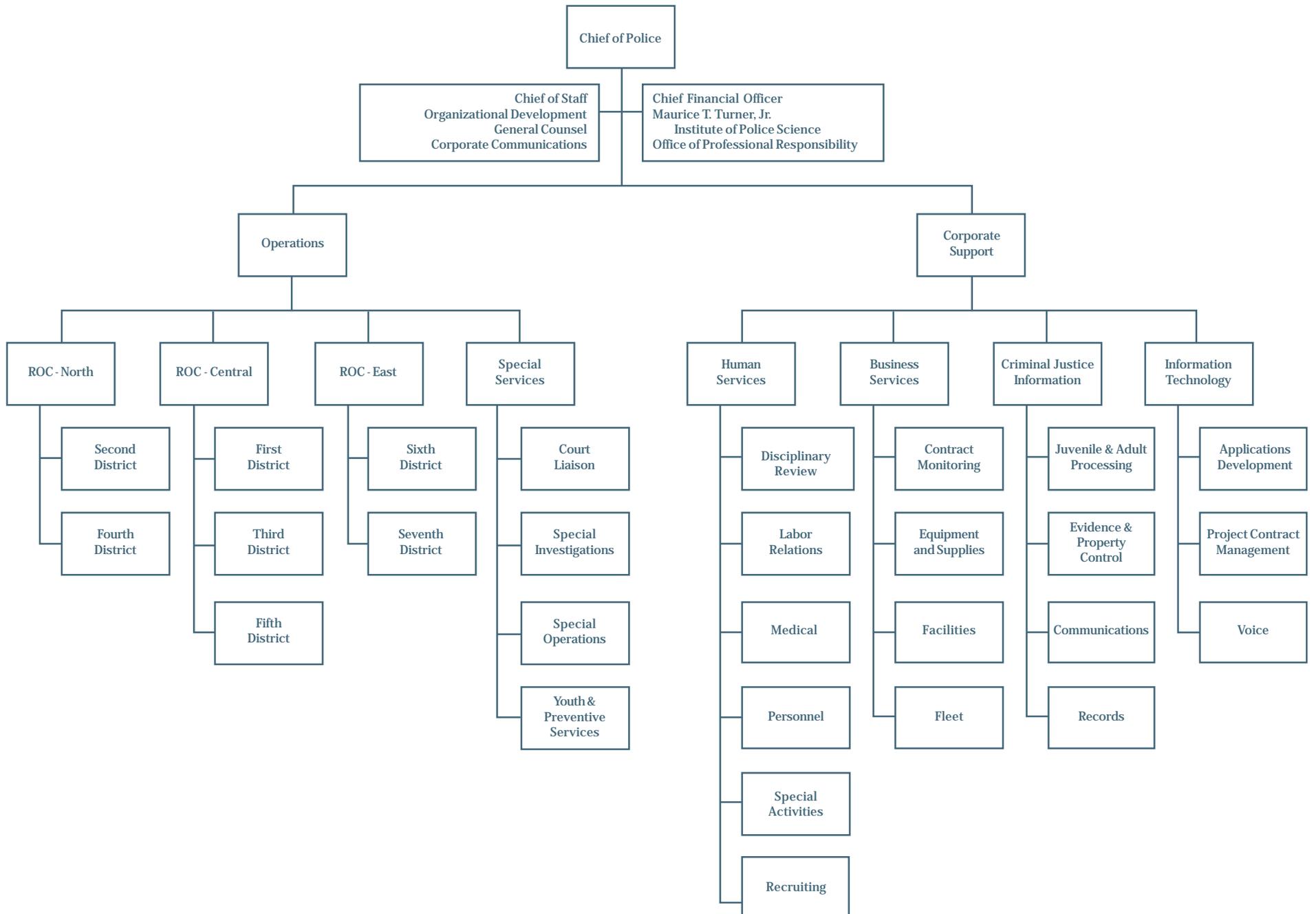
In addition to enhancing Department operations, the reorganization is also improving Departmental efficiency. This is being achieved by streamlining critical business functions, promoting financial responsibility, and recruiting and promoting new talent for the organization.

- ◆ **Streamlined business functions.** Under the reorganization plan, business services, human services, information technology, and criminal justice information functions have been unified under a single Corporate Support structure, led by an experienced civilian executive. Staffed in large part by other civilian managers, Corporate Support is bringing progressive new management practices to the MPDC and better support for Department operations.
- ◆ **Strict financial controls.** Through improved fiscal management, the MPDC operated on budget in fiscal year 1998, spending 99 percent of appropriated local funds, and spending or carrying over 99 percent of all grant funds. Overtime costs, long a source of budget problems, were substantially reigned in during FY98, with a 40 percent drop in total overtime spending and a 54 percent reduction in non-court overtime.



- ◆ **New leadership.** New leadership—both sworn and civilian—was brought into the organization in 1998 to help move the Department's rebuilding plans forward. Talented civilian members were recruited to oversee such critical functions as organizational development, research, IT planning, human resources, corporate communications and various other support functions. Newly promoted sworn leaders are helping to implement the managerial accountability principles of the new organizational structure.
- ◆ **Smarter recruiting.** Long-term success for the MPDC will depend on the quality of people coming into the organization. During 1998, new efforts were made to recruit talented and motivated candidates for police officer. Expanded community outreach efforts were enhanced by a new toll-free recruitment hotline—1-800-99-4MPDC—a new recruitment video and, for the first time, digital recruiting through the Department's Web site—[www.mpdc.org](http://www.mpdc.org).

# Organization of the MPDC



# Investing in Our People

For a police department to provide quality service to the community, its members must have the tools and the training to do their job, as well as competitive pay and incentives. In recent years, however, members of the Metropolitan Police Department routinely endured lower pay and poorer working conditions than their colleagues in other jurisdictions. Broken-down vehicles and radios, outdated computers, insufficient office supplies, and substandard facilities occurred far too frequently. Officers who had graduated from the training academy had almost no opportunities for additional training—many hadn't even been scheduled for regular firearms qualification.

The lack of these and other basic necessities demoralized employees and frustrated taxpayers, who saw the impact on the police services they received.

During 1998, the MPDC began to address the serious infrastructure problems that had plagued the Department for years. Through major investments in equipment, technology, training and facilities, the MPDC is today a more professional organization, better prepared to provide quality service to the residents of Washington, D.C.

## Investments in Our Employees

In 1998, the MPDC made significant investments in the health and well-being of our employees. In many cases, these investments were needed to bring our Department up to industry standards for pay and health services.

- ◆ **Pay equity.** Sworn police officers received 5 percent pay increases in February and again in October. Civilian members received annual increases ranging from 3.8 percent to 6 percent. At year-end, the starting salary for police officers was nearly \$34,000, and officers can usually earn more than \$40,000 after two years—putting them on par with neighboring jurisdictions.
- ◆ **Retention of communications personnel.** Pay for civilian call-takers and dispatchers in the Communications Center was increased 21 percent during the year, to make up for gross pay disparities with surrounding jurisdictions. This increase is designed to attract and retain quality personnel to staff the city's 9-1-1 system.
- ◆ **Better health care.** Improved health care for officers, at lower costs, was provided through the District of Columbia Police and Fire Clinic, jointly run by Washington Hospital Center and Providence Hospital. Better service translated into fewer sick days and the return of more than \$225,000 to the District as its share of cost savings for the first full year using this privatized approach to employee health care.



- ◆ **Internal communications.** To keep members of the Department better informed about changes, Chief Ramsey introduced a number of new communications vehicles during 1998. These included regular “walk-in meetings,” where officers and other employees can meet directly with the Chief in a small-group setting, and a monthly newsletter, *The Link*. In September, the Chief also held meetings with all Department members to personally explain his new reorganization plan, and he has initiated regular meetings with PSA lieutenants and other MPDC managers.

## Investments in Equipment

In 1998, the MPDC began to replenish and restore some of the Department's most visible and critical assets, including vehicles, radios and less-than-lethal weaponry.

- ◆ **New vehicles.** The MPDC is adding approximately five new vehicles a week to our fleet through the purchase of 490 new police vehicles during fiscal years 1998 and 1999. The average age of the Department's fleet—our most visible capital asset—is being reduced from 10 years to less than 5 years.
- ◆ **New police bikes.** The size of the MPDC's bike patrol is increasing four-fold, thanks to the acquisition of 287 new police mountain bikes and uniforms. In the past, officers had to use their own bikes or rely on community donations. Now, bike patrols have been established in all seven police districts, and all police recruits are being trained and certified as bicycle officers.
- ◆ **Take-home radios.** During 1998, the MPDC issued 870 new hand-held police radios to officers, with an additional 1,000

radios on order for FY99. With the new radios, the Department instituted a first-ever take-home radio program that is enhancing the safety of both officers and residents.

- ◆ **Less-than-lethal weaponry.** To further enhance officer and public safety, the MPDC acquired important less-than-lethal weaponry during 1998, including new OC spray canisters for all sworn members and retractable batons.



## Investments in Technology

During 1998, the MPDC commissioned independent experts to conduct a comprehensive assessment of our information technology systems. The resulting IT plan will vastly improve the quality and availability of information to police officers.

- ◆ **Mobile data computers.** The use of mobile data terminals in police scout cars is being dramatically expanded with the acquisition of 300 new MDCs and upgrades to 177 existing devices. In addition to providing officers with instant access to vehicle and criminal history information, the MDCs will serve as a platform for future enhancements such as report writing, photo galleries and crime mapping directly in the scout car.
- ◆ **Enterprise systems.** Planning and design has begun on critical enterprise systems that will be implemented in the coming years. These include a new computer-aided dispatch system, a robust records management system, a user-friendly crime mapping and analysis system, and an automated system for Department directives.
- ◆ **Radio communications.** Radio communications is being enhanced through the purchase of 1,150 new digital radios for police vehicles.
- ◆ **Desktop computing.** To support office automation in the field and at Police Headquarters, 1,000 new desktop computers are being purchased and installed.

## Investments in Training

The police training academy was reorganized during 1998 and renamed the Maurice T. Turner, Jr., Institute of Police Science. An assistant chief, who reports directly to the chief of police, was placed in charge of the Institute, reflecting the Department's new commitment to training.

- ◆ **Continuing education.** Along with the reorganization, the Institute's mandate was dramatically expanded. Rather than focus almost exclusively on recruit training, as it had in the past, the Institute is now engaged in continuing training and education, as well as executive leadership development.
- ◆ **Firearms training.** New or expanded training programs in several key areas have been initiated. Firearms training was doubled to 16 hours a year for every officer; this training now stresses not only marksmanship but also judgment



and tactics. New courses were also presented in street survival and defensive tactics, and violent and property crimes investigations.

- ◆ **Leadership training.** The MPDC recently partnered with Pennsylvania State University to provide executive management training to all lieutenants and captains. The Department is looking to establish similar, innovative training partnerships with other universities and organizations to provide instruction for both sworn and civilian members.
- ◆ **Holocaust training.** In partnership with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Anti-Defamation League, the MPDC has made the Holocaust a regular subject of recruit training. Recruits now spend one day at the museum, exploring the role of the police in a free and democratic society. Department executives participated in similar training.

## Investments in Facilities

Also during 1998, the MPDC contracted for a comprehensive, independent assessment of the condition of all facilities—approximately 1.2 million square feet of space in 19 different buildings. The assessment identified \$50 million in needed repairs just to bring the Department up to standard—\$90 million to \$110 million for a complete program of renovations and repairs. The goal is to provide a safe, productive and professional working environment for all MPDC members, as well as customer-friendly facilities for the community to use.

- ◆ **Priority capital improvements.** The first phases of this long-term capital improvement program have begun, supported by \$18.8 million in Nation's Capital Infrastructure Funds appropriated by Congress. Immediate priorities include providing professional working conditions for detectives newly assigned to district stations and addressing critical needs at all district stations and headquarters.
- ◆ **Long-term plans.** Mayor Williams's long-term capital improvement plan includes \$101.2 million for MPDC renovations at all facilities over six years.

# Investing in Our Communities

The police alone cannot solve the problems of crime and disorder in our neighborhoods. We must have an active and informed community at our side—a community that has trust and confidence in its police department.

In recent years, the Metropolitan Police Department had taken some initial steps to forging the types of police-community partnerships that are essential to community policing. But basic avenues of communication—including regular face-to-face communication, television and radio, and the Internet—were not being used to their full potential. Residents had received little information and no training on community policing, and the MPDC had seldom sought feedback from the

community in a systematic manner. And because many of the high-priority, high-visibility problems in the community were not always addressed, outreach efforts were being undermined by community frustration.

In 1998, the Department opened up important new avenues of information and communication between police and the public. New initiatives include both high-tech and highly personal approaches to exchanging ideas and information. At the same time, the Department demonstrated its commitment to the community by increasing visibility and investing new resources to deal with hot spots of prostitution, open-air drug dealing, environmental crimes and other high-priority problems.

## More Visibility

In 1998, the MPDC increased its visibility in the community, while developing new strategies to address high-visibility crimes.

- ◆ **Street roll calls.** Beginning in the spring and lasting through fall, each police district instituted a regular program of “street roll calls” at different locations in the district. The outdoor roll calls increase police visibility at key locations and give residents a behind-the-scenes look at this daily aspect of police work.
- ◆ **Prostitution enforcement.** From a unit of one sergeant, the MPDC prostitution task force was expanded to nearly 20 members. Through greater visibility and cooperation with residents, the task force was able to dramatically reduce blatant street prostitution in several communities.
- ◆ **Environmental Crimes Unit.** In July, the MPDC’s new Environmental Crimes Unit officially kicked off. Working with the Department of Public Works and other agencies, this unit successfully targeted dozens of environmental offenders who illegally transport or dump garbage in the District, threatening the health and safety of the community. In less than one year, the unit established a caseload of more than 350, and closed approximately 300 cases.

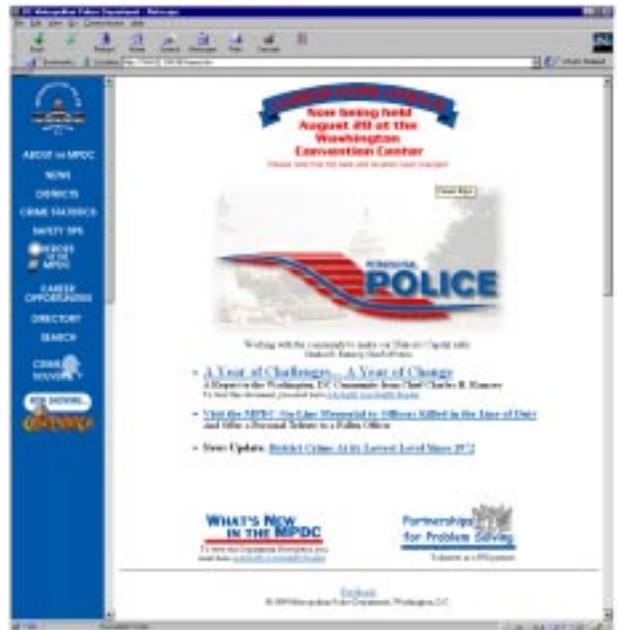


- ◆ **Summer Mobile Force.** For 1999, the MPDC formed a new Summer Mobile Force that is increasing police visibility and supporting community policing efforts in hot spots of crime, violence and drug activity. Dozens of additional uniformed officers are volunteering to work the evening shift every day this summer for overtime compensation. Through high visibility and energetic enforcement, the unit is bringing new hope to communities long victimized by crime and fear.

## More Information

During 1998, the MPDC launched a number of new ways for the police and community to share information using new technology and old-fashioned dialogue.

- ◆ **Web site.** In the fall, the Department unveiled its official home page of the World Wide Web—[www.mpdc.org](http://www.mpdc.org). With close to 1,000 unique visitors per week, this site is providing residents with breaking news, crime statistics, useful data about their police districts and PSAs, and information on wanted persons and ongoing investigations. The site is also promoting, for the first time, digital communication between the MPDC and residents.
- ◆ **Cable television.** In September, the MPDC premiered a new, twice-monthly television news magazine program called *DC CrimeWatch*. The program showcases real-life success stories of police and communities working together to solve neighborhood crime problems. The program is generating interest in community policing and serving to educate residents about new approaches to collaborative problem solving.
- ◆ **Media outreach.** The Department created new outreach programs with the mainstream media. Listeners to WTOP and WAMU radio stations and Internet users on [washingtonpost.com](http://washingtonpost.com) can now communicate directly with Chief Ramsey, through calls-in and e-mail.
- ◆ **PSA meetings.** During the year, the community was given new opportunities for face-to-face communication with the police, through both regular PSA meetings, as well as special town hall meetings and other events. Beginning in 1999, each PSA will host a monthly meeting with residents and other community stakeholders.
- ◆ **Community feedback.** Recognizing that communication is a two-way street, the MPDC has begun seeking out the community's feedback in a more regular and systematic way. In the summer of 1998, the Department commissioned a citywide telephone survey of District residents, asking their opinions about problems in their communities, as well as their perceptions of police service. (See page 29 for a summary of the survey's results.) Follow-up surveys will track progress in these areas.



## Resources for the Community

Also during 1998, the MPDC provided communities with additional resources to support neighborhood crime prevention.

- ◆ **Community training.** The Department began design and planning of *Partnerships for Problem Solving*—an ambitious program of training for the community in community policing. Beginning in the summer of 1999, teams of police officer and community volunteer trainers will begin pilot testing this training in selected communities experiencing open-air drug problems. Eventually, the trainers will be offering problem solving training and technical assistance to police officers and residents on every PSA in the District.
- ◆ **Cellular phones.** Thanks to a generous contribution from Cellular One and Ericsson Mobile, citizen patrols and other neighborhood watch groups now have access to free cellular phones to use in reporting crime and suspicious activity in their communities. The June 1998 donation was the largest ever to support community phone patrols in the United States.
- ◆ **Coordination with other agencies.** During 1998, the MPDC began discussions with various other city agencies about their role in community policing. Now, some of those agencies—including the Departments of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs and Public Works—are beginning to realign their service delivery systems to more closely match the geographic boundaries used by the Police Department.

- ◆ **Citizen Advisory Councils.** During 1998, the membership on the Chief's Advisory Council was expanded to better reflect the diverse communities in the District of Columbia. In addition, the advisory councils in each police district are being reorganized to include subcommittees on key issues such as court watch and senior citizen safety.
- ◆ **Police Boys and Girls Clubs.** The Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs kicked off a \$4 million capital campaign to improve all seven clubhouses in the District, as well as the summer facility, Camp Brown, in Scotland, Maryland. Improvements at the clubhouses themselves are translating into better programming for our young people and more attractive alternatives to gangs and drugs.



# CRIME AND PERFORMANCE TRENDS

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# Citywide Crime Trends

## Index Crime by District: 1997 vs. 1998

Reported crime was down in all seven police districts during 1998, with the 7th District recording the largest decrease.

	First District		Second District		Third District		Fourth District		Fifth District		Sixth District		Seventh District	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
<b>Homicide</b>	28	17	5	2	38	31	45	43	55	48	63	65	67	54
<b>Rape</b>	21	19	10	6	18	22	39	25	47	30	37	35	46	53
<b>Robbery</b>	757	620	319	247	849	719	713	657	818	546	456	421	587	396
<b>Agg. Assault</b>	596	560	223	125	762	624	974	890	988	898	839	753	1,306	1,082
<b>Burglary</b>	788	831	1,076	900	1,150	1,011	1,332	1,165	1,084	1,027	728	700	805	727
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	5,722	5,333	5,015	4,267	5,261	5,019	3,574	3,214	3,340	2,811	2,101	2,338	1,735	1,339
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	949	1,000	672	475	959	921	1,535	1,053	1,367	1,157	1,237	1,145	850	750
<b>Arson</b>	10	5	10	5	26	14	23	24	25	18	35	31	21	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>6,027</b>	<b>9,063</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>7,724</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>4,423</b>
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>		<b>-17.8%</b>		<b>-7.7%</b>		<b>-14.1%</b>		<b>-15.4%</b>		<b>-0.1%</b>		<b>-18.3%</b>	

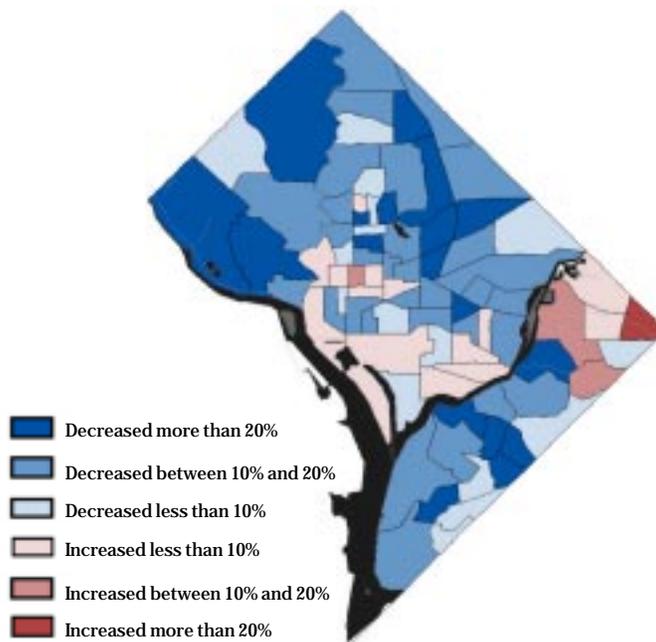
## Index Crime: 1997 vs. 1998

Crime fell in all major crime categories during 1998.

	1997	1998	Percent Change
<b>Homicide</b>	301	260	-14%
<b>Rape</b>	218	190	-13%
<b>Robbery</b>	4,499	3,606	-20%
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	5,688	4,932	-13%
<b>Burglary</b>	6,963	6,361	-9%
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	26,748	24,321	-9%
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	7,569	6,501	-14%
<b>Arson</b>	150	119	-21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,136</b>	<b>46,290</b>	<b>-11%</b>

## Index Crime by PSA

Serious crime declined in 65 of the District's 83 PSAs during 1998.



The District of Columbia is divided into seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 9 to 14 police service areas (PSAs), for a total of 83 PSAs citywide. It is at the PSA level that community policing is taking hold in Washington, DC.

# Crime Rates

## Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

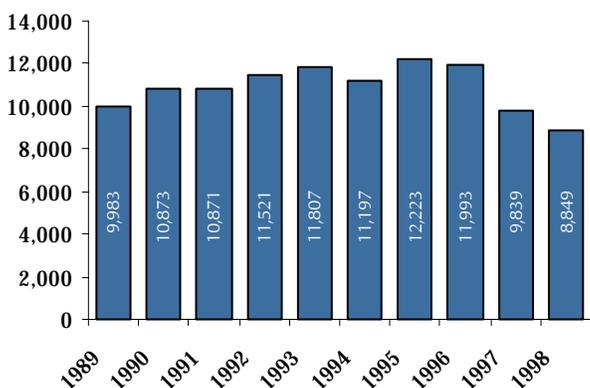
Even as the District's population declined over the last decade, its per capita crime rate was lower in 1998 than it was in 1989.

	1989		1990		1991		1992	
<b>Estimated Population</b>	624,168		603,768		593,820		584,897	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	12,935	2,072	14,961	2,478	14,665	2,470	16,680	2,852
<b>Homicide</b>	434	70	474	79	482	81	443	76
<b>Rape</b>	186	30	303	50	214	36	215	37
<b>Robbery</b>	6,540	1,048	7,365	1,220	7,265	1,223	7,456	1,275
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	5,775	925	6,819	1,129	6,704	1,129	8,566	1,465
<b>Property Crimes</b>	49,374	7,910	50,686	8,395	49,890	8,402	50,708	8,670
<b>Burglary</b>	11,778	1,887	12,035	1,993	12,403	2,089	10,719	1,833
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>	29,110	4,664	30,326	5,023	29,119	4,904	30,618	5,235
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	8,287	1,328	8,109	1,343	8,132	1,369	9,117	1,559
<b>Arson</b>	199	32	216	36	236	40	254	43
<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	62,309	9,983	65,647	10,873	64,555	10,871	67,388	11,521

## Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

After peaking in 1995, the Index crime rate has fallen sharply each of the last three years.



### The Crime Index

The eight crimes included in the tables on pages 15-17 make up the Crime Index, a measure of reported crime in the United States. The Crime Index does not measure all crimes, but it does provide a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared from year to year.

Definitions of the eight Index crimes can be found on pages 18 and 20. All other crimes are considered "non-Index crimes" (see page 21 for more data on non-Index crimes).

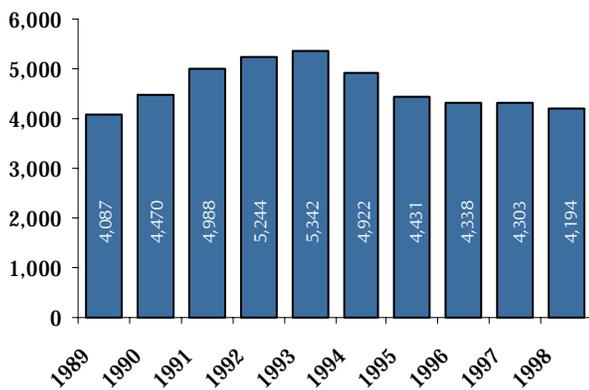
Source of population estimates: DC Office of Planning, Data Services Division. Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates, which is why there is a difference between these and the US Census totals which are figured in April.

1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
577,180		565,796		552,446		539,646		529,895		523,124	
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
16,888	2,926	15,177	2,682	14,744	2,669	13,411	2,485	10,706	2,020	8,988	1,718
454	79	399	71	360	65	397	74	301	57	260	50
324	56	249	44	292	53	260	48	218	41	190	36
7,107	1,231	6,311	1,115	6,864	1,242	6,444	1,194	4,499	849	3,606	689
9,003	1,560	8,218	1,452	7,228	1,308	6,310	1,169	5,688	1,073	4,932	943
51,258	8,881	48,173	8,514	52,779	9,554	51,308	9,508	41,430	7,819	37,302	7,131
11,532	1,998	10,037	1,774	10,184	1,843	9,828	1,821	6,963	1,314	6,361	1,216
31,466	5,452	29,673	5,244	32,281	5,843	31,343	5,808	26,748	5,048	24,321	4,649
8,060	1,396	8,257	1,459	10,192	1,845	9,975	1,848	7,569	1,428	6,501	1,243
200	35	206	36	122	22	162	30	150	28	119	23
68,146	11,807	63,350	11,197	67,523	12,223	64,719	11,993	52,136	9,839	46,290	8,849

## Non-Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

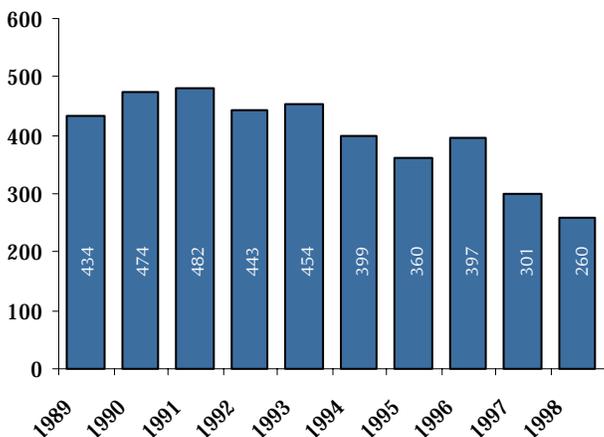
After increasing in the early 1990s, the rate of non-Index crimes has declined each of the last five years.



# Violent Crimes

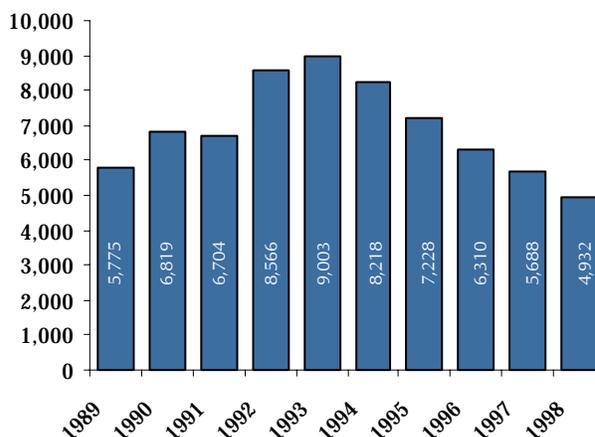
## Homicide

Murders reached their lowest level in more than 10 years in 1998.



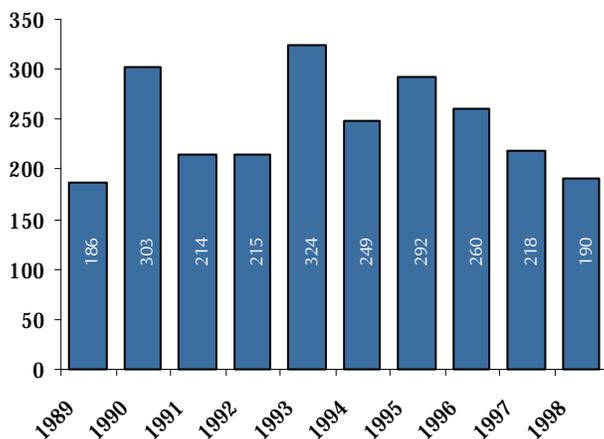
## Aggravated Assault

After peaking in 1993, serious assaults have declined 45 percent.



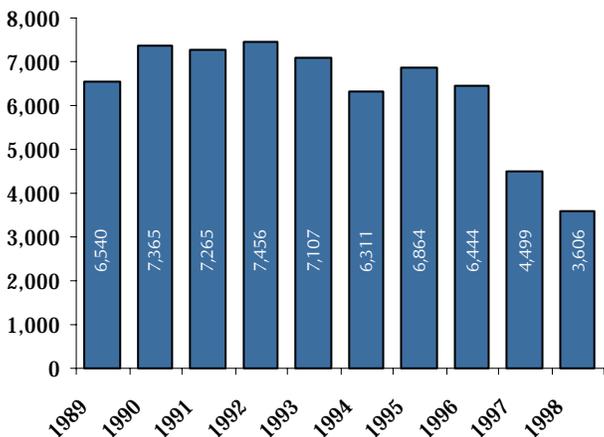
## Rape

Reported rapes declined for the third year in a row in 1998.



## Robbery

Robberies have fallen by more than 50 percent since 1990.



### Violent Crime Definitions

**Homicide.** The willful killing of a person. Index homicide also includes voluntary manslaughter, which is the death of a person caused by gross negligence of any individual other than the victim.

**Rape.** The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

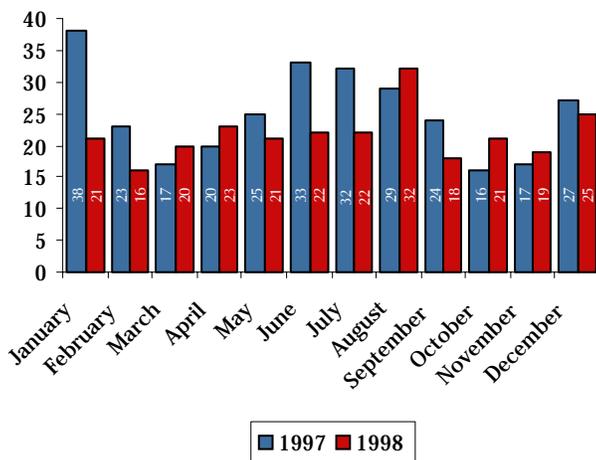
**Robbery.** The taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence.

**Aggravated assault.** The intentional causing of, or attempt to cause, serious bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily injury or death.

# Homicide Analysis

## Homicides by Month

August and December were the highest months for homicide during 1998.



## Type of Weapon Used

Firearm homicides declined sharply in 1998.

Weapon	1997	1998	Percent Change
Firearm	243	191	-21%
Knife	25	32	28%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	2	3	50%
Other Weapon	18	22	22%
Blunt Object	2	3	50%
Unknown	11	9	-18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-14%</b>

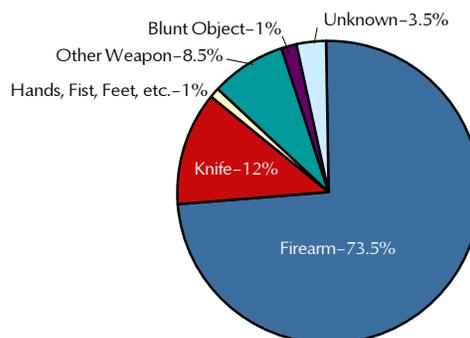
## Motive

Arguments and drugs accounted for more than half of the 1998 homicides where the motive was known.

Argument	70
Drugs	45
Retaliation	32
Robbery	25
Domestic	8
Child Abuse	7
Accidental	4
Sexual	3
Other	7
Unknown	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>

## Weapon Distribution: 1998

Firearms still account for 3 out of every 4 homicides.



## Juvenile Involvement

Fewer juveniles were involved in homicides—as victims or offenders—in 1998.

	1997	1998	Percent Change
Juvenile Victims	23	22	-4%
Juveniles Arrested	23	12	-48%

## Victim Profile

Nine out of every 10 homicide victims in 1998 was black.

Black Males	210	81%
Black Females	27	10%
Hispanic Males	8	3%
Hispanic Females	2	1%
White Males	7	3%
White Females	3	1%
Asian Males	3	1%
Asian Females	0	0%

## Homicide Rate

The homicide rate has declined 30% over the last five years.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total Homicides	399	360	397	301	260
Rate per 100,000	71	65	74	57	50

## Clearance Rate

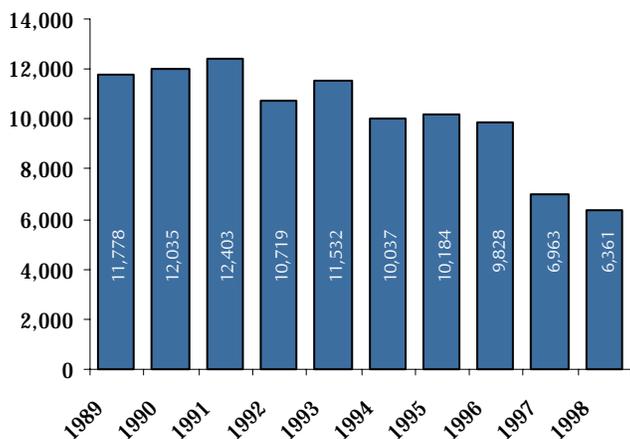
The clearance rate for homicides declined between 1997 and 1998.

	1997	1998
Number of Homicides	301	260
Current-Year Cases Closed	139	100
Year-End Clearance Rate	46%	38%
Prior-Year Cases Closed	72	69
Overall (UCR) Clearance Rate	70%	65%

# Property Crimes

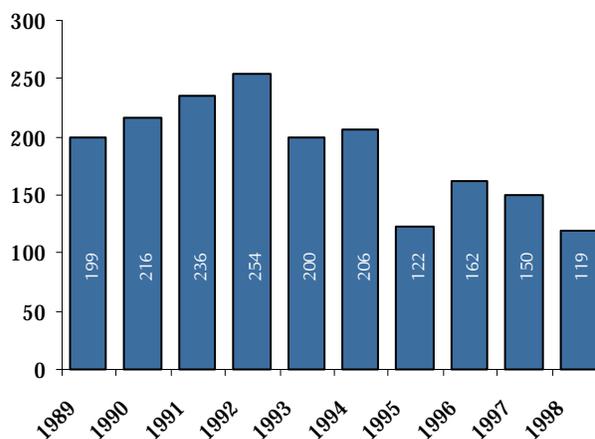
## Burglary

Burglaries declined 46 percent over the last 10 years.



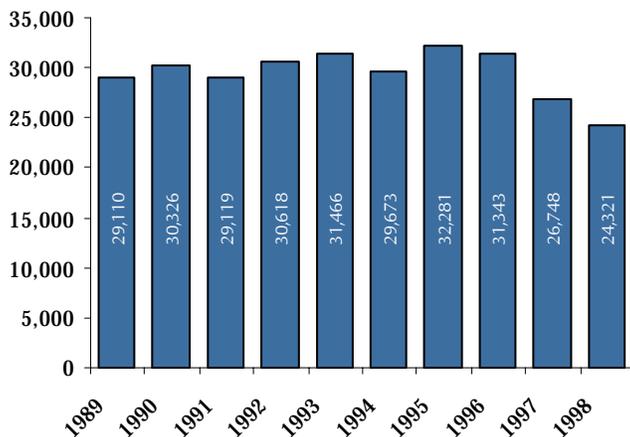
## Arson

Reported arsons reached their lowest level in more than a decade in 1998.



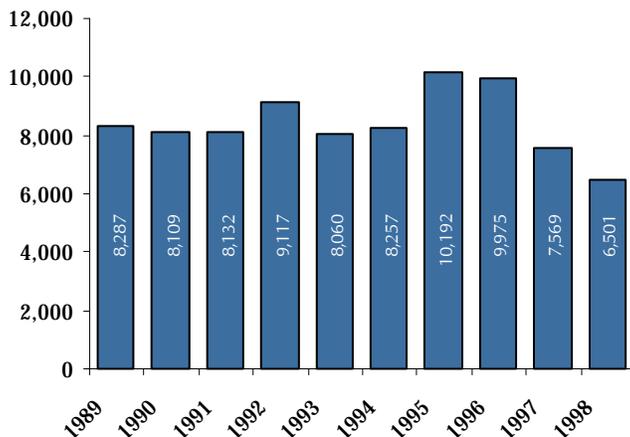
## Larceny/Theft

The most frequent serious crime, larceny/thefts have fallen each of the last four years.



## Motor Vehicle Theft

Nearly 3,700 fewer autos were stolen in 1998 than in 1995, a peak year for auto theft.



### Property Crime Definitions

**Burglary.** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft; this category includes attempted burglary.

**Larceny/Theft.** The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This category includes attempted theft, burglary from a motor vehicle, and attempted burglary from a motor vehicle.

**Motor vehicle theft.** The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle; the category includes attempted motor vehicle theft. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses, and other motorized vehicles.

**Arson.** The willful or malicious burning of, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

# Other Crimes

## Non-Index Crimes: 1997 vs. 1998

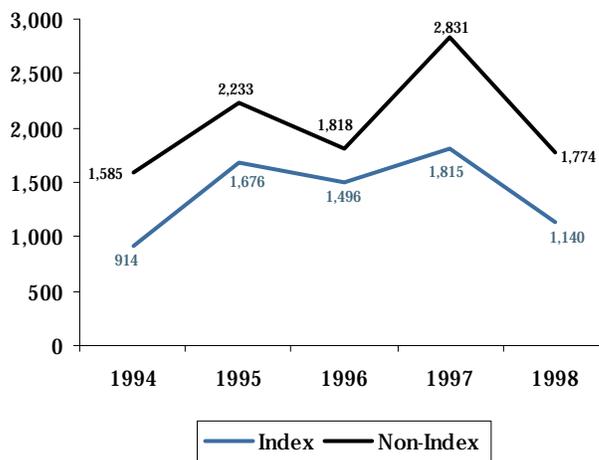
Vandalism, drug and weapons offenses declined in 1998, while reported prostitution crimes rose sharply.

	1997	1998	Percent Change
<b>Non-Index Assaults</b>	7,205	6,787	-6%
<b>Vandalism</b>	5,458	3,232	-41%
<b>Weapons Violation</b>	599	559	-7%
<b>Prostitution</b>	570	1,050	84%
<b>Drugs</b>	3,998	3,738	-7%
<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	10	58	480%
<b>Other</b>	4,959	6,515	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,799</b>	<b>21,939</b>	<b>-4%</b>

**Note:** Increase in recorded prostitution offenses reflects a substantial increase in police enforcement of prostitution laws (see page 10).

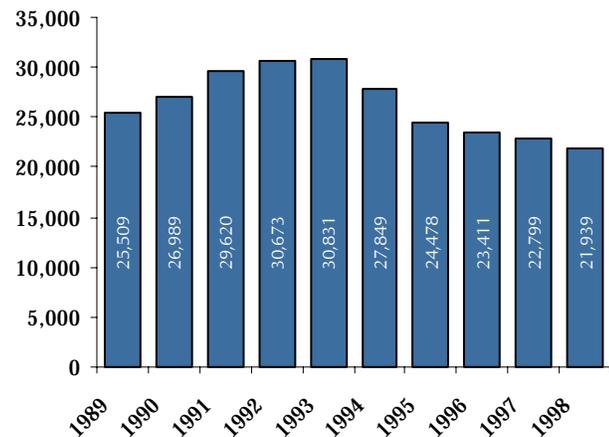
## Domestic Violence

After rising in 1997, domestic violence—both Index and non-Index offenses—declined sharply in 1998.



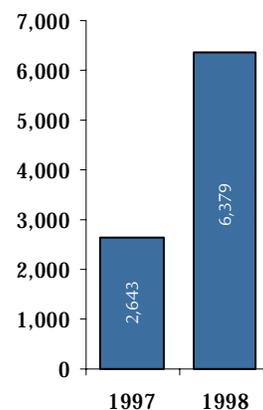
## Non-Index Crime Trends

Like Index crimes, non-Index offenses have fallen in recent years.



## Assaults Against Police Officers

Reported assaults against MPDC officers more than doubled between 1997 and 1998.



### Index and Non-Index Crimes

See page 16 for an explanation of Index and non-Index crimes.

# Arrest Data

## Arrests: 1998

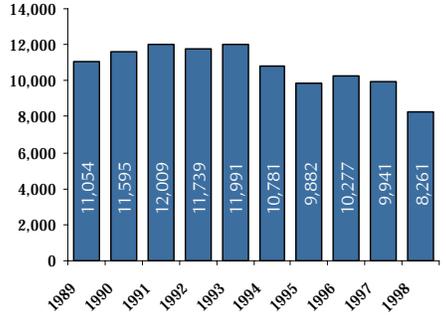
Suspects age 20 and under accounted for 18% of all arrests; 25- to 49-year-olds represented 61% of arrestees.

	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Index Crimes</b>								
<i>Homicide</i>	3	0	48	2	43	1	37	4
<i>Manslaughter</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Rape</i>	2	0	18	0	20	0	66	2
<i>Robbery</i>	109	10	141	13	78	8	179	19
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	174	74	221	121	279	125	501	277
<i>Burglary</i>	69	4	53	8	47	9	212	22
<i>Larceny/Theft</i>	68	13	86	39	93	51	480	94
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft</i>	427	48	345	39	206	24	257	47
<i>Arson</i>	2	1	1	1	0	1	9	3
<b>Non-Index Crimes</b>								
<i>Other Assaults</i>	223	93	416	136	618	188	1,485	407
<i>Forgery and Counterfeiting</i>	1	3	10	7	15	11	32	23
<i>Fraud</i>	2	0	2	1	15	2	41	10
<i>Embezzlement</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stolen Property: buying, receiving, possessing</i>	26	1	69	6	57	7	121	13
<i>Vandalism</i>	48	7	73	23	101	33	162	71
<i>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</i>	109	10	237	11	203	16	215	16
<i>Prostitution and Commercialized Vice</i>	2	3	55	127	141	174	293	327
<i>Sex Offenses</i>	23	2	5	4	5	3	14	10
<i>Drug Abuse Violations—total</i>	519	19	1,130	81	1,055	90	1,579	257
<i>Sale/Manufacturing—subtotal</i>	94	0	149	4	163	12	269	41
<i>Opium or cocaine and their derivatives</i>	55	0	96	4	107	8	195	36
<i>Marijuana</i>	39	0	53	0	54	3	71	5
<i>Synthetic narcotics</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<i>Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
<i>Possession—subtotal</i>	425	19	981	77	892	78	1,310	216
<i>Opium or cocaine and their derivatives</i>	229	6	419	24	363	28	710	162
<i>Marijuana</i>	195	11	537	48	516	48	583	50
<i>Synthetic narcotics</i>	1	2	4	2	3	1	12	2
<i>Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs</i>	0	0	21	3	10	1	5	2
<i>Gambling</i>	17	0	123	3	93	0	105	1
<i>Offenses Against Family and Children</i>	1	1	3	2	2	9	12	18
<i>Driving Under the Influence</i>	0	0	102	23	303	52	658	84
<i>Liquor Law Violations</i>	0	0	28	31	11	5	28	5
<i>Drunkenness</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Disorderly Conduct</i>	122	31	1,035	191	1,304	245	2,151	396
<i>Vagrancy</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fugitive</i>	39	11	300	45	449	70	1,247	333
<i>All Other Offenses</i>	744	116	456	74	618	153	1,746	490
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>11,630</b>	<b>2,929</b>
<b>Total by Age</b>	<b>3,178</b>		<b>5,945</b>		<b>7,035</b>		<b>14,559</b>	

35-49		50+		Age Not Stated		Total		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
12	5	7	1	14	2	164	15	179
1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
75	0	14	0	5	0	200	2	202
164	21	10	0	27	2	708	73	781
569	279	148	35	12	0	1,904	911	2,815
221	15	22	1	1	1	625	60	685
764	160	94	21	1	1	1,586	379	1,965
158	31	14	2	5	1	1,412	192	1,604
4	3	2	0	0	0	18	9	27
1,400	334	250	48	3	0	4,395	1,206	5,601
46	18	10	2	0	0	114	64	178
14	5	4	1	0	0	78	19	97
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	11	14	0	0	0	423	38	461
135	42	19	2	0	1	538	179	717
140	19	48	2	0	1	952	75	1,027
153	287	16	5	0	1	660	924	1,584
23	8	3	0	0	0	73	27	100
1,516	370	288	31	6	1	6,093	849	6,942
207	56	41	5	2	0	925	118	1,043
157	46	25	2	2	0	637	96	733
37	3	7	0	0	0	261	11	272
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
13	7	9	3	0	0	25	11	36
1,309	314	247	26	4	1	5,168	731	5,899
983	261	205	22	3	0	2,912	503	3,415
308	44	38	4	1	1	2,178	206	2,384
4	1	1	0	0	0	25	8	33
14	8	3	0	0	0	53	14	67
27	2	11	0	2	0	378	6	384
13	12	2	3	0	0	33	45	78
531	79	230	16	26	5	1,850	259	2,109
44	11	25	8	3	0	139	60	199
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2,874	499	762	66	70	12	8,318	1,440	9,758
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,800	352	223	22	24	5	4,082	838	4,920
2,520	657	527	86	43	13	6,654	1,589	8,243
13,340	3,220	2,743	352	242	46	41,401	9,259	50,660
16,560	3,095	288	50,660	50,660				

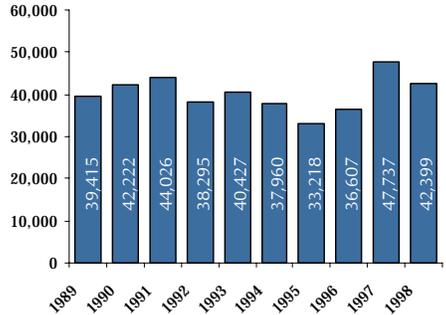
### Arrests for Index Offenses

Mirroring the reduction in Index crimes, arrests for these offenses declined 16 percent in 1998.



### Arrests for Non-Index Offenses

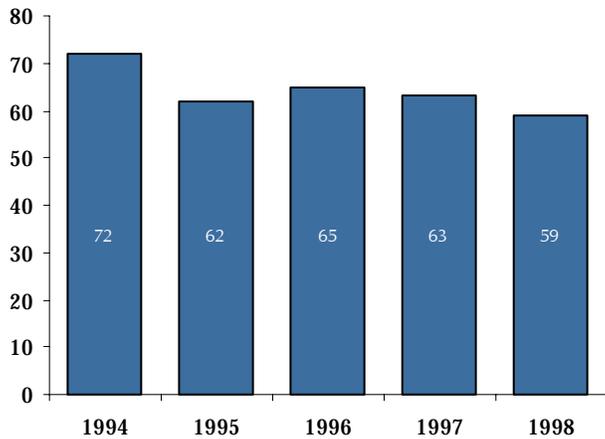
While non-Index arrests declined in 1998, they remained higher than in most years in the 1990s.



# Traffic Safety

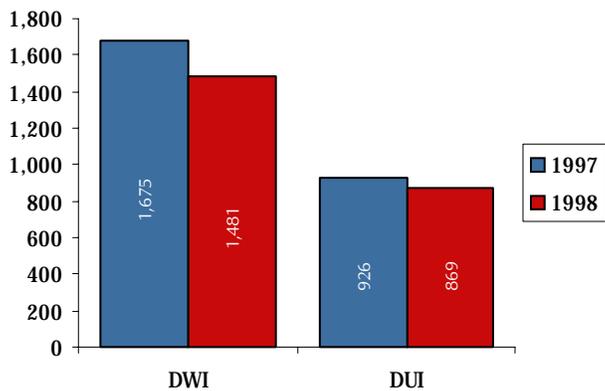
## Traffic Fatalities

The number of motorists and pedestrians killed in traffic crashes declined again in 1998.



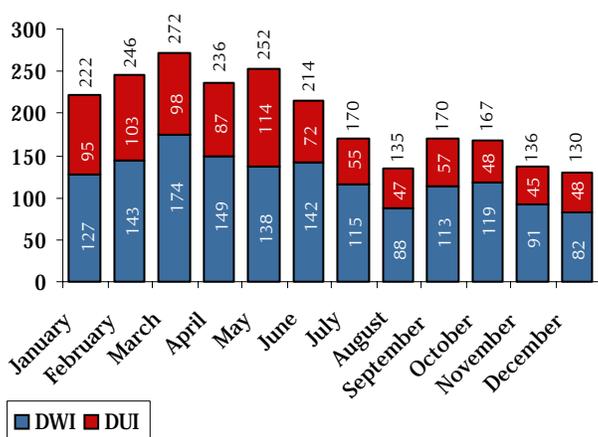
## Alcohol-Related Arrests

The number of motorists arrested for drunken driving declined in 1998.



## 1998 Alcohol-Related Arrests, by Month

The months with the largest number of drunken driving arrests were March and May.



## DC's Clickin! Coalition: Real Results in Seat Belt Safety

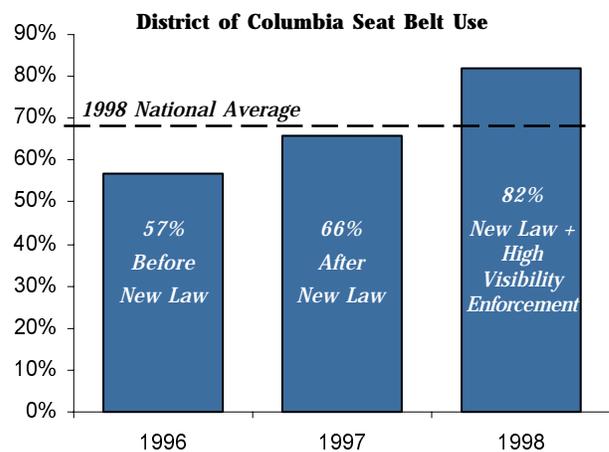
In July 1997, Washington, DC adopted one of the strongest primary enforcement seat belt laws in the nation. The impact of this comprehensive law was significant and immediate. Seat belt use jumped from 57 percent in 1996 to 66 percent in 1997.

To get even more people buckled up, Metropolitan Police began conducting ongoing enforcement, saturation patrols, time and location targeting and intersection observations. And the DC's Clickin! Coalition, a broad-based group of community and government organizations, conducted intensive public education efforts.

As a result, the District's seat belt use rate increased 82 percent in 1998—well above the national average of 69 percent, and well on the way to meeting the national goal of 85 percent by the year 2000.

And District taxicab drivers are buckling up at 2 to 3 times the rates of their suburban peers. The District taxicab driver seat belt use rate was 74 percent in 1998, compared to 38 percent in suburban Virginia and 20 percent in suburban Maryland.

Not counting citations issued during ongoing enforcement efforts, the Metropolitan Police Department issued a total of 2,262 adult seat belt citations and 101 child restraint citations during three stepped-up enforcement periods in 1998.



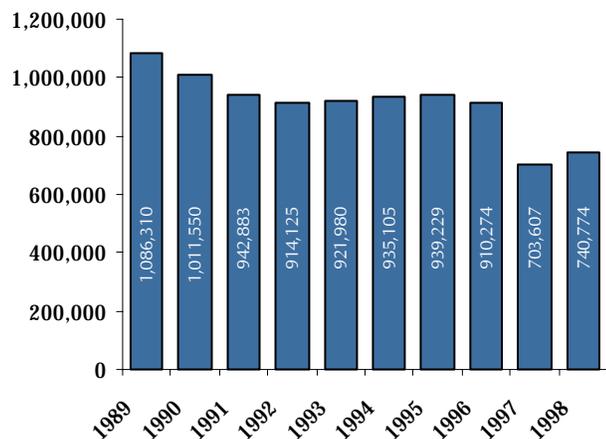
Based on District-wide observational studies conducted annually by the University of the District of Columbia.

In 1998, Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) represented drivers with a blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 and higher; Driving Under the Influence (DUI) represented drivers with a BAC between .05 and .09. For 1999, DC law was changed to lower the DWI threshold to a BAC of .08.

# Calls for Service

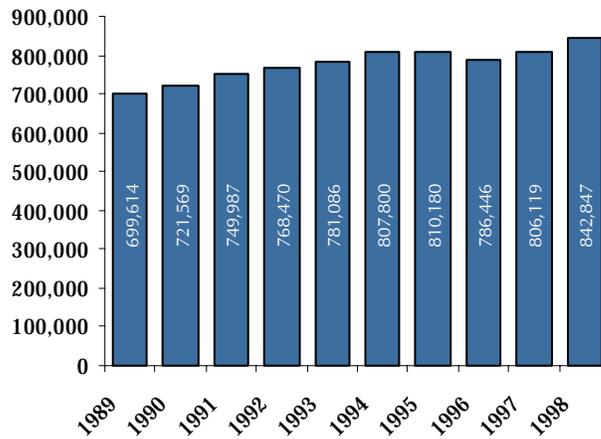
## 9-1-1 Calls Received

After declining sharply in 1997, calls to 9-1-1 rose 5 percent in 1998.



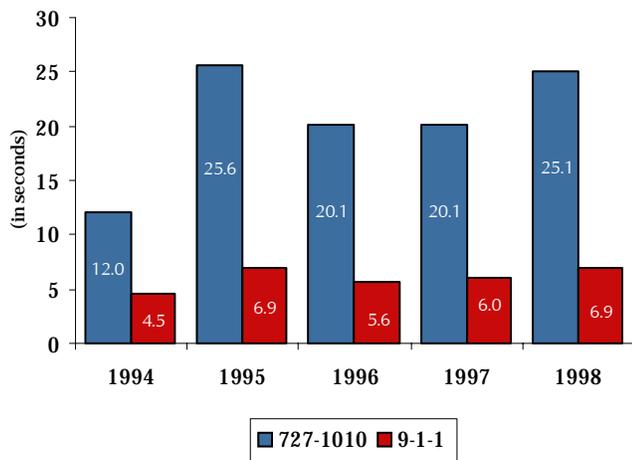
## Non-Emergency Calls Received

Calls to the police non-emergency number—727-1010—have risen steadily over the last two years.



## Average Delay

The average delay in answering both emergency and non-emergency calls increased in 1998.



## Assignments Dispatched

Police responded to an average of 234 false burglar alarms a day during 1998—approximately 10 percent of all assignments dispatched.

<b>Total Assignments Dispatched</b>	701,791
<b>False Burglar Alarms</b>	85,523

# Budget

## Expenditures: FY 1997 vs. FY 1998

Spending from all funding sources increased 3% in FY98.

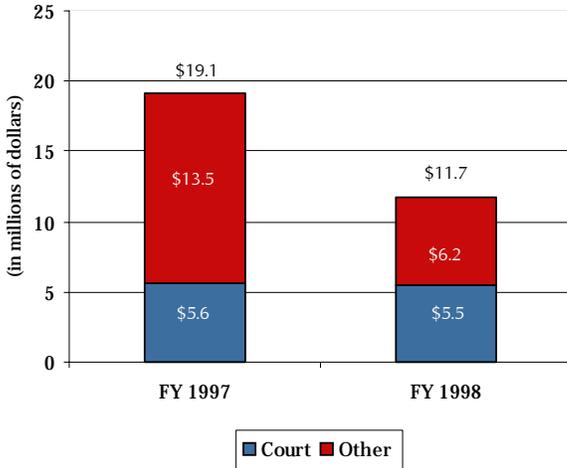
	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Personnel Services</b>	220,998	225,827	2%
<b>Supplies</b>	4,535	2,973	-34%
<b>Utilities/Telecom/Rent</b>	6,684	6,400	-4%
<b>Services</b>	13,939	18,207	31%
<b>Subsidies and Transfers</b>	94	9,595	10,107%
<b>Equipment</b>	19,009	9,146	-52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>265,259</b>	<b>272,148</b>	<b>3%</b>

(in thousands of dollars)

**Note:** "Subsidies and Transfers" include Management Reform Pay Go Capital Funds, which totalled \$9.5 million in FY98.

## Overtime Expenditures

Overtime expenditures between FY97 and FY98 dropped by almost 39 percent, with non-court overtime cut in half.



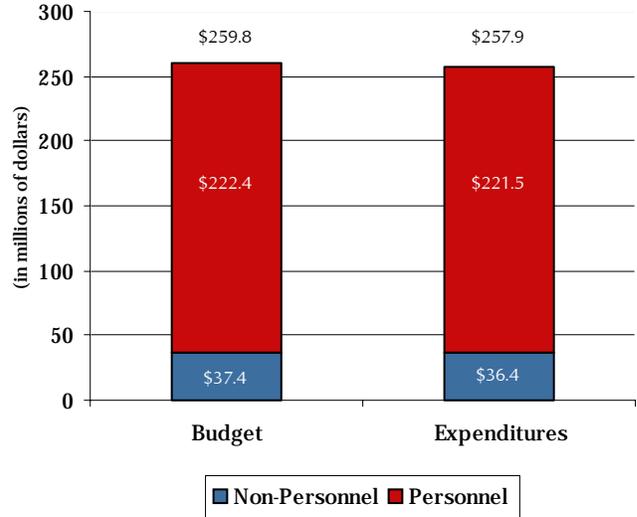
## Management Reform Expenditures: FY 1998

The MPDC spent its nearly \$10 million budget in FY98 Management Reform funds in three key areas.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
<b>Information Technology</b>	\$6.1M
<b>Fleet</b>	\$2.4M
<b>Infrastructure</b>	\$1.4M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9.9M</b>

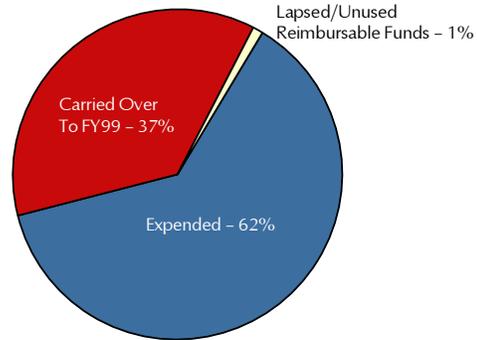
## Local Funds Budget vs. Expenditures: FY 1998

Ninety-nine percent of the FY98 local budget was spent, 86 percent of it on personnel services.



## Grant Funding: FY 1998

The MPDC spent or carried over 99 percent of the \$9.3 million in grant funding authorized in FY98.



**Note:** Unused reimbursable funds represent overtime expenses that were anticipated but were not ultimately required by joint federal-District task forces the MPDC participated in. About one-half of 1 percent of total grant funds lapsed in FY98.

# Personnel

Totals as of February 2, 1999

## Sworn Personnel by Gender

At 1 in 4, the MPDC has one of the highest ratios of female police officers in the nation.

<b>Male</b>	2,638	75%
<b>Female</b>	874	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Civilian Personnel by Gender

Approximately two-thirds of civilian employees are women.

<b>Male</b>	216	35%
<b>Female</b>	399	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Sworn Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

The racial/ethnic make-up of MPDC officers closely matches that of the Washington, DC community.

<b>Black</b>	2,370	67%
<b>White</b>	933	27%
<b>Hispanic</b>	160	5%
<b>Asian</b>	25	1%
<b>Native American</b>	1	<1%
<b>Other</b>	23	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>100%</b>

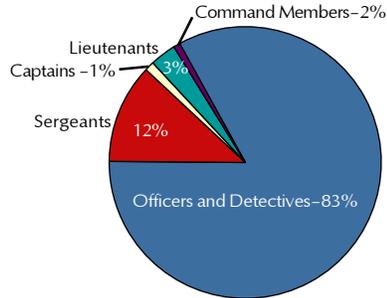
## Civilian Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

Seven in 8 civilian employees are black.

<b>Black</b>	527	86%
<b>White</b>	55	9%
<b>Hispanic</b>	16	3%
<b>Asian</b>	2	<1%
<b>Native American</b>	0	0%
<b>Other</b>	15	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100%</b>

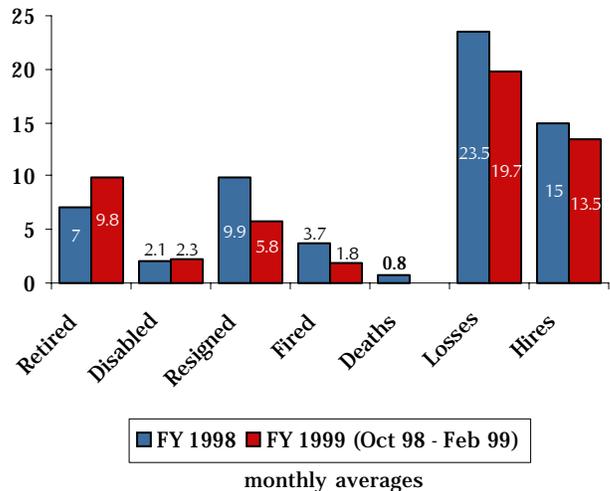
## Sworn Members by Rank

More than 4 in 5 sworn members are police officers or detectives.



## Sworn Attrition and Hiring

While the number of officers leaving the MPDC has slowed, hiring is still not keeping pace with attrition.



## Salary Schedule

With recent pay increases, the salaries of sworn personnel have been made more competitive.

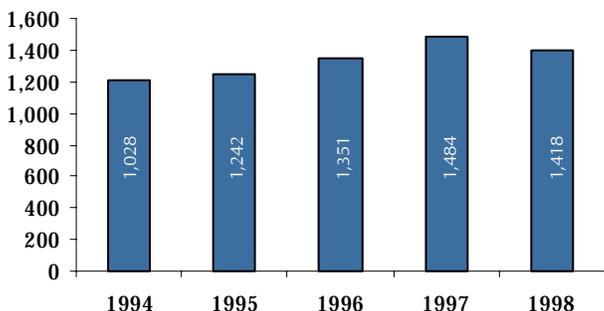
<b>Title</b>	<b>Starting Salary</b>	<b>Top Salary</b>
<b>Officer</b>	\$33,891	\$62,198
<b>Detective</b>	\$42,363	\$71,387
<b>Sergeant</b>	\$46,028	\$74,346
<b>Lieutenant</b>	\$50,769	\$79,923
<b>Captain</b>	\$60,147	\$89,776
<b>Inspector</b>	\$70,274	\$104,893
<b>Commander</b>	\$82,470	\$127,657
<b>Assistant Chief</b>	\$97,113	\$142,130
<b>Executive Asst. Chief</b>	\$125,000	
<b>Chief</b>	\$150,000*	

\*Salary set by contract.

# Fleet Inventory

## Vehicle Inventory Trends

After increasing in recent years, the size of the MPDC fleet remained fairly steady in 1998; 490 new vehicles are being purchased in FY98 and FY99 to replace old and outdated vehicles.



## Year-End Vehicle Inventory: 1998

The majority of MPDC vehicles are assigned to the seven police districts.

	<i>Unmarked</i>	<i>Marked</i>	<i>Scooters</i>	<i>Boats</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>District Vehicles</b>	143	462	186	0	791
<b>Non-District Vehicles</b>	281	241	90	15	627
<b>Total MPDC Vehicles</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,418</b>

Figures do not include police mountain bikes; 287 new police bicycles are being obtained in FY98 and FY99.

# Allegations of Misconduct

## Citizen Complaints\*

As the MPDC made it easier for citizens to file complaints and improved its record keeping, the number of complaints recorded increased in 1998.

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>Districts</b>	284	434
<b>Other Units</b>	44	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>501</b>

\* This table shows the number of complaints, but not allegations. There may be more than one allegation for each complaint. The 501 complaints for 1998 accounted for a total for 577 allegations.

## Excessive Force Allegations: 1998

The vast majority of excessive force allegations are either not sustained or unfounded, or the officers are exonerated.

<b>Allegations</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
	119	15	134
<b>Dispositions:</b>			
<b>Not Sustained</b>	43	5	48
<b>Unfounded</b>	12	5	17
<b>Exonerated</b>	16	1	17
<b>Sustained</b>	5	2	7
<b>Pending</b>	43	2	45

## Types of Allegations: 1998

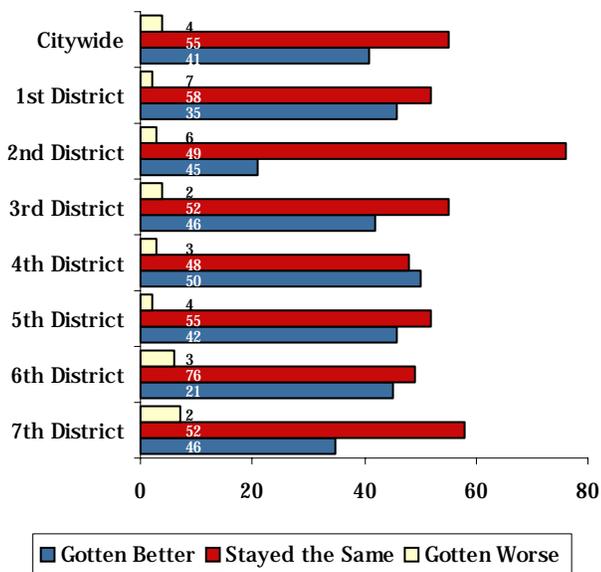
Allegations of excessive force are the most common type of citizen complaint.

	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Excessive Force</b>	119	15	134
<b>Conduct Unbecoming</b>	75	19	94
<b>Harassment</b>	67	11	78
<b>Demeaning Language</b>	63	8	71
<b>Rudeness/Attitude</b>	38	6	44
<b>Poor Police Service</b>	29	5	34
<b>False Arrest</b>	21	1	22
<b>Missing Property</b>	16	1	17
<b>Threats</b>	15	1	16
<b>Fail to Take Police Action</b>	10	0	10
<b>Assault</b>	9	1	10
<b>Traffic</b>	7	1	8
<b>Theft</b>	5	2	7
<b>Fail to Arrest</b>	3	0	3
<b>Fail to Give ID</b>	2	1	3
<b>Misuse of Position</b>	2	0	2
<b>Neglect of Duty</b>	2	0	2
<b>Detained Unlawfully</b>	2	0	2
<b>Fail to Give Badge Number</b>	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	17	3	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>577</b>

# Customer Satisfaction

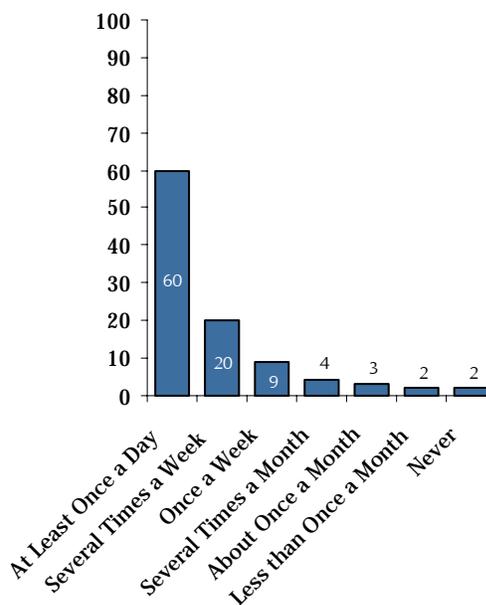
## Trends in Police Service

Far more residents in all police districts say police service has improved over the past year than say it has gotten worse.



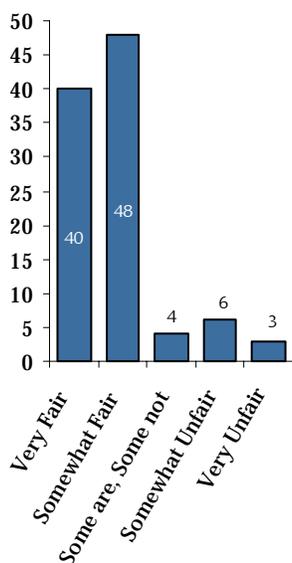
## Police Presence

The majority of residents report seeing a police officer in their neighborhood at least once a day.



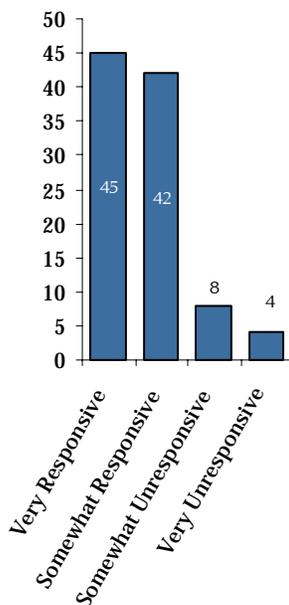
## Fairness of Police

Nearly 90% of residents say the police in their community treat them fairly.



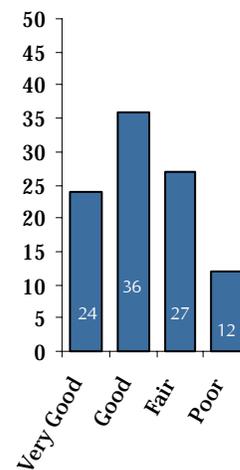
## Responsiveness of Police

The vast majority of residents say the police are responsive to community concerns.



## Victim Assistance

Most residents say the police do a good or fair job in assisting victims of crime.



Source: 1998 Telephone Survey of District Residents, conducted by the Northwestern University Institute for Policy Research.

# Investing in Our Future

The Metropolitan Police Department is committed to building safe and healthy neighborhoods throughout the District of Columbia—and to do so in partnership with other members of the community and with other government agencies and service providers. The long-range goal of the Department

remains the same: to prevent crime and the fear of crime through a strong and effective strategy of community policing. During 1999 and in the years ahead, the MPDC will work to meet this commitment through a series of both short-term action items and organizational reforms.

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## 1999 Short-Term Action Items

During 1999, the MPDC will take steps to immediately and visibly improve the quality of life of District of Columbia residents:

- ◆ **Targeted Abatement of Open-Air Drug Markets.** In 1999, the MPDC will lead a dynamic approach to the problem of open-air drug markets that will involve community residents, grassroots community organizations, and other city agencies to reclaim and revitalize affected communities. Working with these other partners, the MPDC will create a comprehensive community-based strategy for intervention in each of six targeted open-air drug markets and begin implementation of those strategies.
- ◆ **Enhanced Police Services.** In 1998, the MPDC's new "full-service police district" model put additional resources in the field, including detectives and focused mission teams, where residents can more easily access them. In 1999, the full-service model will be expanded to include monthly meetings in all police service areas (PSAs) so that citizens can get to know their officers and share their concerns and ideas for improving public safety in their neighborhood.
- ◆ **Improved Crime Information to Officers.** In 1998, the MPDC began a major technology upgrade that will prepare the Department's information infrastructure for the 21st Century. As part of this effort, during 1999, an additional 300 police vehicles will be equipped with operational mobile data computers (MDCs), making it possible for more police officers on patrol to run inquiries from the field on license plates and names. Other enhancements to Department information systems will make the MDCs even more valuable for problem solving and crime prevention.
- ◆ **Tracking City Service Issues to Deter Crime.** To help other city agencies focus on fixing physical conditions that can breed crime, every PSA team will conduct a detailed assessment of its PSA during 1999. This assessment will identify the areas where deteriorating conditions or hazards create the most dangerous crime and safety problems. Working with the other District agencies responsible for these conditions, the PSA teams and communities will be able to deter crime in D.C. communities.
- ◆ **Improved Community-Police Coordination.** To build capacity in both the community and the police department to form partnerships and solve crime problems, the MPDC will provide joint problem-solving training to residents and police officers during 1999. This training will be piloted in six open-air drug market communities (see above), before being expanded to the rest of the city in the fall.

## Organizational Reforms

Accomplishing these and other goals will require a number of organizational reforms. Some of these reforms are already under way and will be addressed during 1999. Others, such as facilities upgrades and replacement, will take longer to complete.

- ◆ **Improve quality of the work force.** Increasing hiring standards for sworn and civilian members; establish a program of lateral transfers of experienced officers from other agencies; upgrade civilian positions; implement a Police Cadet program to attract young people to the MPDC.
- ◆ **Obtain tools and training to improve performance.** Improve the MPDC's terrorist response capability; obtain enhanced traffic safety and enforcement tools; establish a state-of-the-art forensics lab; increase the quality and quantity of in-service training for experienced officers.
- ◆ **Create a work environment that is conducive to professionalism and productivity.** Implement long-term facilities replacement and improvement strategy.
- ◆ **Enhance accountability system.** Upgrade performance evaluation, reward and discipline, and promotional systems.
- ◆ **Develop new information tools for police and residents.** Make tactical and strategic information accessible to members at all levels of the organization through enhanced information systems, applications development, and crime analysis; make more crime and operational information available to the community using the MPDC Web site and other media.
- ◆ **Enhance police-community and interagency partnerships for reducing crime and disorder.** Enhance problem-solving training for police and residents; focus on open-air drug markets, youth crime and victimization, domestic violence and child abuse.
- ◆ **Establish and meet recruit and in-service training standards.**
- ◆ **Establish a state-of-the-art, unified emergency and non-emergency communications center.** Continue to improve 9-1-1 performance; establish new systems and procedures for handling non-emergency calls.
- ◆ **Improve the investigation of police use-of-force incidents.**
- ◆ **Help establish a civilian complaint review office.** Assist in the implementation of the recently enacted D.C. law.
- ◆ **Improve the quality and efficiency of Corporate Support functions through managed competition.** Functions targeted for managed competition will be fleet maintenance, facilities management, radio repair, and information systems maintenance.

## Measurement of Progress

The Department reorganization that was implemented in 1998 established a geographic-based system of accountability for the quality of police services—from the bottom to the top of the organization. The following performance indicators also support the MPDC's efforts to meet its service goals.

In 1999, the MPDC will work to:

- ◆ **Reduce** reported violent crimes by at least 3 percent.
- ◆ **Reduce** homicides by 5 percent.
- ◆ **Reduce** reported property crimes by at least 3 percent.
- ◆ **Increase** the year-end homicide clearance rate by at least 25 percent (to a minimum of 50 percent).
- ◆ **Reduce** the average number of seconds within which 9-1-1 calls are answered to at least 5 seconds.
- ◆ **Increase** the percentage of residents reporting police are doing a very good job helping crime victims to at least 30 percent (from 24 percent in 1998).
- ◆ **Increase** the percentage of residents reporting police are doing a very good job preventing crime to at least 30 percent (from 24 percent in 1998).
- ◆ **Increase** the percentage of residents reporting they feel very safe being alone outside in their neighborhood during the day to at least 68 percent (from 62 percent in 1998).
- ◆ **Increase** the number of sworn members on the force to at least 98.5 percent of funded positions.

# Award Recipients

## Mayor's Meritorious Award–Silver Medal

### 1st District

Investigator Royce Bouknight

### 3rd District

Officer Brian Lassiter  
Officer Shannon Strange

## Award of Merit–Bronze Medal

### 1st District

Investigator Royce Bouknight  
Officer Michael Penn  
Officer Jeffrey Boyd

### 3rd District

Officer Brian Lassiter  
Officer Shannon Strange

## Blue Shield

Thomas F. Hamlette, Jr.

## Monthly Champs Luncheon Award

### 1st District

Investigator Royce Bouknight  
Officer Anthony Bowman  
Sergeant Gerald Neill  
Officer Edward Butler  
Officer William Chapman  
Officer Zachery Melby  
Officer Brett Bartholomew  
Officer Howard Wade  
Detective Donald W. Driskill  
Officer William Chapman

### 2nd District

Officer Mark Dimiduk  
Officer David Moseley  
Officer Yudis Zuniga  
Officer Angela Robinson  
Officer Kenya Dade  
Officer David S. Nutter  
Officer Dorsee T. Knight

### 3rd District

Officer Brian Lassiter  
Officer Shannon Strange  
Officer Andres Marcucci, Jr.  
Officer Kristian P. Kimble  
Lieutenant Michael Reese  
Sergeant Edward Delisi  
Sergeant Frank Morgan  
Detective Albino Villanurva  
Officer David Swinson  
Officer Robert LoProto  
Officer Christopher B. Myhand  
Officer Michael A. Wright

### 4th District

Officer Anthony Washington  
Officer Donald Jones  
Officer Earnie Davis  
Officer Anthony Conrad  
Officer Michael Proctor  
Officer Tracye Outlaw  
Officer Toussaint Wallace  
Officer Bernard D. Richardson  
Officer Virgilio B. Baez  
Sergeant Rickie S. Murray  
Officer Bernard D. McDowell, Jr.

### Special Operations Division

Officer Joseph Welsh  
Officer Dennis Hance

### 5th District

Officer Craig A. Reynolds  
Officer Maria L. Flores

### Special Operations Division

Officer Dennis J. Hance  
Officer Joseph Welsh

### 5th District

MPO Albert J. Mercer  
Sergeant George Kucik  
Officer Richard Perkins  
Officer Larry Hale  
Officer Andre Ivey  
Detective Dam Naylor  
Officer Yetter Scott  
Officer Theodora Gregory  
Officer Kelvin A. Dyson  
Sergeant Brian B. Hubbard  
Detective Kenneth L. Goldberg

### 6th District

MPO Robbie J. Warren  
Officer Cathy G. Hassell  
Officer Gary Gulich  
Officer Joseph Trainor  
Officer Kenneth R. Stevwing  
Officer Calvin Willis  
Officer Vandra Turner-Covington  
Officer Michelle Johnson  
Officer Milton Downing  
Officer Thomas Sepulveda  
Sergeant Martha J. Creager

### 7th District

Detective Donita Giles  
Officer Dexter Martin  
Officer Kevin Rachlin  
Officer Crystal Venable-Griffin  
Officer Charlotte R. Colvin  
Officer Daryl C. Isom  
Officer Linwood Barnhill, Jr.  
Officer John F. Regan  
Officer James Savage  
Officer Mike Creasman

### Special Operations Division

Sergeant John Cummings  
Officer John Sullivan  
Sergeant Elizabeth A. Callahan  
Officer Mario Guarin

## Official Commendation By the Chief of Police

### 2nd District

Sergeant Regis Byant  
Detective Michael Ross  
Detective Elijah Thompson  
Detective Dwane Partman  
Officer James Warren  
Officer Victoria Beauchemin  
Officer Alphonson McAllister  
Detective Ted Bell  
Detective Daniel Villars  
Officer Don Moyers  
Officer Jeil Jones  
Officer Mark A. Dimiduk

### 3rd District

Sergeant Kathy Hammond  
Officer Kristen Kimble  
Officer Kristian P. Kimble  
MPO James Green, II  
Sharron M. Artis  
Officer Anthony M. Hector  
Officer Wendell P. Kenny  
Officer Joseph T. Lonon  
Officer Damaris G. Rivera

### 4th District

Officer Anthony Washington  
Officer Donald Jones  
Officer Matthew Morris  
Officer Darrell Green

### 5th District

Sergeant George Kucik  
Officer Juritha Foust  
MPO Albert J. Mercer  
Officer Kathy Jackson

### 5th District (continued)

Officer Rudy Vick  
Officer Keith C. Lynn  
Sergeant George C. Dixon  
Sergeant Brian B. Hubbard  
Officer Irving Curry  
Officer Carolyn A. Kelley

### 6th District

MPO Robbie J. Warren  
Detective Cathy Hassell  
Reserve Sergeant Lawrence Harrington  
Acting Reserve Sergeant Eddie Williams  
Detective Floyd R. Myers  
Detective Juanita Mitchell

### 7th District

MPO Lamont West  
Officer Geri Mack  
Officer Bertha Rice-Riley  
Officer Antonio Duncan  
Officer Rodney Butler

### Central Intelligence Division

Sergeant Diane Grooms  
Detective Richard Greene  
Detective Lorren Leadmon  
Detective Angelo Parisi

Detective Gene Curtis, Mont. Co.  
Captain William Corbo, Med. Svs.  
Detective Michael T. Wallace, YFSD  
Officer Tijuana Johnson, MPDPH

## Commendation by the Commanding Officer

### 1st District

Officer Thomas Farley  
Officer Mark Nassar

### 2nd District

Officer Anthony Baker  
Officer Rochelle Reid

### 3rd District

Sergeant Francis Morgan  
Officer Steve Harrison  
Officer Yolanda Lopez  
Officer Andre Marcucci  
Officer Darrin White  
Officer Juanita Eggleston  
MPO Gary Roberts  
Officer Daren Jones  
Sergeant Jaime Anderson  
Detective Jose Rodrigues  
Officer Chad Hambrick  
Officer William Xanten

### 4th District

MPO Edward Shymansky  
Officer Dwonn Anderson  
Officer William Hyatt  
Officer Carlos Amaya  
Officer Juan Burford  
Officer Coy Diggs  
Officer Robert Graham  
Officer Billie Davis-Cotton  
Officer Karen Taylor

### 4th District (continued)

Officer Lisa Anderson  
Officer Earnie Davis  
Officer Anthony Conrad

### 7th District

Detective Willard Ward  
Detective Konstantinos Giannakolias  
Officer Michael Day  
Officer James McNeil

### Central Intelligence Division

Sergeant Denise Andrews  
Sergeant Brenda Johnson  
Sergeant Cheryl Parrish  
Sergeant William Porter

### YFSD

Detective James Goldring  
Detective Evelyn Simmons  
Detective Kim Holland  
Detective Michael T. Wallace  
Detective Kin D. Holland  
Detective Debra R. Yates

### MPDPA

Officer David Parrish  
Officer Charlayna Taylor

Lieutenant Warren Bisdorf, Comm.  
Sergeant Martin Pfeifer, Tech. Svc.

**METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
**300 INDIANA AVENUE, NW**  
**WASHINGTON, DC 20001**  
**[www.mpd.org](http://www.mpd.org)**